Laurenciaceæ.

Delisea pulchra, *Mont.*
Geog. distr. W. and E. Australia; Tasmania, S. shore; Kerguelen.

Sphærococcoideæ.

Botryoglossum platycarpum, *Turn.*
Geogr. distr. Falklands; Chili; California; Cape G. Hope.

Rhodymeniaceæ.

Plocamium Hookeri, *Harv.*
Geogr. distr. Kerguelen.

Cryptonemiaceæ.

Callophyllis elongata, n. sp.?
Fronde elongata, parce dichotoma, segmentis linearibus, inferne angusta, prope basin angustissima, margine undulata.
Two specimens of a red-purple colour, without fructification, but having the characteristic structure of the genus.

XXVI. Enumeration of Fungi collected during the Expedition of H.M.S. 'Challenger.' By the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S. (Second Notice.)

[Read February 4, 1875.]

Bermuda. June 1873.

140. Agaricus (Mycena) alphitophorus, *B.* Minutus, totus aleuriatus niveus; pileo conico-campanulato; stipite filiformi; lamellis angustis adscendentibus.
On small twigs, Devonshire Marsh.
Scarcely a line high; stem ½–1 inch high, covered, as well as the pileus, with white mealy particles.
Very delicate.

41. A. (Nolanea) helictus, *B.* Pileo profunde umbilicato sericeo; stipite torto; lamellis primum dente decurrentibus, demum adnexis; mycelio candido.
On rotten leaf-mould.
Pileus about 1 inch across; stem 1½ inch high, slender. Very much wrinkled, when dry of a pale umber, sometimes browner towards the margin; spores irregular, ·0003 inch long.
In very young specimens the stem is darker, but without any

information as to its colour when recent, its exact affinities cannot be ascertained.

42. MARASMIUS BERMUDENSIS, *B.* Pileo convexo pulverulento albido subsulcato, margine inflexo; stipite brevi sursum pellucido, deorsum pulverulento; lamellis distantibus breviter adnatis; interstitiis lævibus.

On dead coffee-wood, Paynter's Vale.

Pileus about 1 line across; stem $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ inch high; gills, when dry, pale tawny with a white edge.

43. M. SABALI, *B.* Pileo reniformi tomentoso, demum resupinato; stipite brevissimo; lamellis distantibus adnatis postice rotundatis crassiusculis integerrimis; interstitiis venosis.

On leaf-stalks of *Sabal Palmetto*.

Pileus probably white when fresh; but the whole plant, when dry, is of a pinkish buff, soon resupinate, then at length sulcate; spores subglobose, ·00028 long, hollowed out on one side.

44. POLYPORUS (MESOPUS) ARCULARIUS, *Fr.*

Marsh near Mount Langton, on dead sticks.

A slender form with a hispid stem.

45. HIRNEOLA COFFEICOLOR, *B.* Coffeicolor foliacea parva, subtus glabra.

On coffee-bark, Paynter's Vale. June.

The specimens are few in number and possibly young. There seem, however, to be a fertile and a barren side; and if so, they must be referred to *Hirneola*, though the underside is smooth.

46. SPORIDESMIUM ANTIQUUM, *Cd.*, var. SPARSUM.

On dead stems.

If not the plant of Corda, it is so near that I cannot distinguish it.

47. GEOGLOSSUM HIRSUTUM, *P.*

On dead *Sphagnum* under ferns in Devonshire Marsh.

The head, as well as the stem, is hispid.

The specimens are young.

48. USTILAGO CARBO, *Tul.*

49. HYPOXYLON CONCENTRICUM, *Grev.*

On dead wood. Devonshire Marsh.

BAHIA. September 1873.

50. AGARICUS (FLAMMULA) SAPINEUS, *Fr.*

On dead wood.

51. LENTINUS PYGMÆUS, *B.* Pileo convexo glaberrimo, margine involuto; stipite subæquali furfuraceo-squamuloso; lamellis integerrimis liberis vel leviter adnexis, annulo primum arachnoideo lamellas tegente.

On dead wood.

Pileus $\frac{1}{3}$ inch across; stem $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, $\frac{1}{2}$ a line thick.

A curious little species.

52. L. SUBTILIS, *B.* Albus; pileo umbilicato squamulis minutis setiformibus aspero, margine ciliato; stipite albo-velutino basi leviter incrassato; lamellis crassiusculis subdistantibus integris decurrentibus.

On dead wood.

Pileus about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across; stem $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, 1 line thick at the base, $\frac{3}{4}$ in the middle.

Allied to *A. Ravenelii*, B.

53. L. VILLOSUS, *Fr.*

On dead wood.

54. MARASMIUS SEMISPARSUS, *B.* Umbrinus; pileo depresso griseo-pulverulento, margine nudo sulcato; stipite subtiliter tomentoso, basi leviter spongioso; lamellis distantibus adnato-decurrentibus.

On petiole of dead leaf.

Pileus about 2 lines across; stem $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, twisted and compressed when dry.

A single specimen only, but different from any of the numerous specimens in my herbarium.

55. SCHIZOPHYLLUM COMMUNE, *Fr.*

On dead wood.

56. FAVOLUS BRASILIENSIS, *Fr. Ep.* p. 498.

On dead wood.

57. POLYPORUS (PLEUROPUS) SANGUINEUS, *Fr.*

On dead wood.

58. P. (ANODERMEI) HYPOCITRINUS, *B.* Tenuis carnosus centro affixus tomentosus, margine inflexo; hymenio citrino; poris labyrinthiformibus; dissepimentis tenuibus.

On dead wood.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter.

There is a single specimen only.

59. P. (PLACODERMEI) AUBERIANUS, *Mont. Cuba*, p. 399.

On dead wood.

60. P. (PLACODERMEI) AUSTRALIS, *Fr.*

On dead wood.

61. P. (PLACODERMEI) PERSOONII, *Fr.*
On dead wood.

62. P. (INODERMEI) PINSITUS, *Fr.*
On dead wood.

63. STEREUM VERSICOLOR, *Fr.*
On dead wood.

64. S. PAPYRINUM, *Mont.*
On dead wood.

65. S. KUNZEI, *B.*—Thelephora Kunzei, *Weig. Exs.*; *Hook. Bot. Misc.* ii. p. 162, tab. 85.
On decayed sticks.

66. CYPHELLA PERPUSILLA, *B.* Congesta pallidissime mellea cylindrico-subglobosa, ore minuto aperta.
On the hymenium of *Stereum Kunzei*.
Forming little thin patches. Spores extremely minute.

I see no trace of asci. This species is just intermediate between *Cyphella* and *Solenia*.

67. CORA PAVONIA, *Fr.*
On exposed situations.

68. HIRNEOLA RUFA, *Fr.*—Exidia rufa, *B. Ann. Nat. Hist.* x. p. 384, tab. 12. fig. 17.
On dead wood.

69. LYCOGALA EPIDENDRON, *P.*
On various decaying substances.

70. XYLARIA INVOLUTA, *Kl.*
On dead wood.

71. X. SCHWEINITZII, *B. & C. Journ. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phil.* ii. 1853, p. 284.
On dead wood.

72. HYPOXYLON TURBINATUM, *B.* Laccatum erumpens, demum omnino liberatum; receptaculo exacte turbinato deorsum attenuato, apice convexo, centro supra perithecia oblonga membranacea leviter depresso.
On dead wood.
About $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch across and nearly as much high; exactly top-shaped; clothed with a thick hard laccate coat, at first coffee-coloured, then pitch-black. Asci subelliptic with a slender pedicel; paraphyses rather thick; sporidia oblong, hyaline, ·00054 inch long.

This curious species is so like Léveillé's genus *Phylacia* that I am inclined to think that either *Phylacia*, when perfect, has asci which in some cases are easily absorbed, or it is merely a stylosporous state of *Hypoxylon*.

73. H. CONOPUS, *Fr. Mont. Cuba*, p. 341.
On dead wood.

74. H. (GLEBOSI) MOSELEI, *B.* Orbiculare erumpens leviter depressum marginatum, primum cortice velatum, basi margine tenui circumdatum; peritheciis oblongis; ostiolis papillæformibus deciduis; strato exteriore rigido.
On dead sticks.
About $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

Nearly allied to *Sphæria subaffixa*, Schwein., but of a much harder substance. Unfortunately I find perfect fruit in neither.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

75. AGARICUS (PHOLIOTA) PHYLICIGENA, *B.* Pileo convexo carnoso areolato fulvo, primum lævissimo; stipite crasso sursum attenuato, deorsum incrassato infra annulum crassum mobilem transversim flocculoso; lamellis leviter decurrentibus argillaceis.
On trunks of *Phylica arborea*, Oct. 17, 1873.
Pileus 3 inches or more across, convex, at first very smooth and even, at length repeatedly areolate with a depressed wart in each division, margin turned up; stem excentric, attenuated upwards, thick and swollen below, solid, about 2 inches high, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch or more thick in the centre; ring thick, very soon detached, and movable; gills moderately broad, crowded, clay-coloured, decurrent, edge pale; spores oblong oblique, about ·0003 inch long, but variable in size.

Very nearly allied to *A. capistratus*, Cooke, but differs in several points, especially in the incrassated stem. There is a misprint in Cooke's description of that species, the figure being quite correct.

76. HYPOXYLON PLACENTÆFORME, *B. & Curt. Journ. Linn. Soc.* x. p. 383.
On dead *Phylica arborea*, Oct. 17, 1873.

MARION ISLE.

77. AGARICUS (NAUCORIA) GLEBARUM, *B. Fl. Ant.* tab. 162. fig. 3.
On *Azorella*, Dec. 26, 1873.
Spores ·0003 inch long.
There are also white, flexuous, filiform threads which look like

an *Isaria*; but the component cells are large, and the production is not, I think, fungoid.

78. A. (PSILOCYBE) ATRO-RUFUS, *Schæff.* t. 234.
Spores lemon-shaped, ·00028 inch long.

KERGUELEN'S LAND.

79. A. (NAUCORIA) GLEBARUM, *B. l. c.*
On *Azorella*, Jan. 1874.

80. A. (GALERA) HYPNORUM, *Batsch.*
On *Azorella*, Jan. 1874.
Spores ·0004 inch long.

81. COPRINUS TOMENTOSUS, *Fr. Bull.* t. 138.
On dung, Jan. 1874.

82. PEZIZA KERGUELENSIS, *B. Fl. Ant.* tab. 164. fig. 3.
On the ground, Betsy Cove, Royal Sound, Jan. 1874.

XXVII. Further notes on the Plants of Kerguelen, with some remarks on the Insects. By H. N. MOSELEY, M.A., Naturalist to H.M.S. 'Challenger.' (In a Letter addressed to Dr. HOOKER, Pres. R.S.)

[Read February 4, 1875.]

I AM very glad that the collection of Marion-Island and Kerguelen plants was satisfactory. I found *Nitella* and the *Limosella* only in the lake at Christmas Harbour. The *Limosella* I may have overlooked in other places, since it so curiously simulates the linear-leaved aquatic form of the *Ranunculus*. This linear-leaved form of *R. crassipes* was extremely abundant at Betsy Cove, and I gathered many specimens. At the lake at Christmas Harbour this form is also abundant, and grows mixed with the *Limosella*. Hence in hunting for *Limosella* without any very definite idea as to its appearance, I constantly overlooked it, thinking all that I saw to be the aquatic form of the *Ranunculus*. I think there must be some mistake about the antarctic species of *Ranunculus*. Two forms of *R. crassipes* appear to have been described as separate species. I think my specimens may show this. The only other plant besides *Limosella* and *Nitella* which appears to be local in Kerguelen is the *Uncinia*. I found this only in the one spot on Mount Bromley. The *Lomaria* supposed by you to be rare in